

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
NORTHERN DIVISION

PETER J. SMITH,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	CASE NO. 2:22-cv-196-MHT-JTA
)	(WO)
CITY OF MONTGOMERY, et al.,)	
)	
Defendants.)	

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Before the court is the Complaint (Doc. No. 1) filed by frequent¹ *pro se* Plaintiff Peter J. Smith, who is proceeding *in forma pauperis*. For the reasons stated below, it is the

¹ As of the date of this Recommendation, Smith has filed forty-nine cases in this court. “In fact, he has distinguished himself as one of the most notoriously, persistently, and intransigently prolific filers of meritless *in forma pauperis* cases in this court’s history.” *Smith v. Circle K Inc.*, No. 2:23-CV-67-MHT-JTA, 2023 WL 5603188, at *3 (M.D. Ala. July 14, 2023) (footnote omitted), *report and recommendation adopted*, No. 2:23CV67-MHT, 2023 WL 5596245 (M.D. Ala. Aug. 29, 2023). “A review of the cases filed by Smith shows that, although he filed his first case here in 2006 and became a frequent litigant soon thereafter, his filing rate has significantly accelerated in the last year or two.” *Id.* at n.4. Nearly every case Smith has filed has been dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B) as frivolous or for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, for failure to comply with court orders, for failure to prosecute, or for lack of jurisdiction. *See Smith v. Circle K Inc., et al.*, 2:23-cv-00578-ECM-CWB; *Smith v. Circle K Inc., et al.*, 2:23-cv-00576-MHT-JTA; *Smith v. Adrian*, Case No. 2:23-cv-00192-RAH-JTA; *Smith v. Adrian*, Case No. 2:23-cv-00191-MHT-KFP; *Smith v. Adrian*, Case No. 2:23-cv-00190-RAH-JTA; *Smith v. Circle K Inc.*, Case No. 12:23-cv-00078-MHT-JTA; *Smith v. Circle K Inc.*, Case No. 2:23-cv-00067-MHT-JTA; *Smith v. Retirement System of Alabama*, Case No. 2:23-cv-00024-ECM-SMD; *Smith v. City of Montgomery*, Case No. 2:23-cv-00023-ECM-SMD; *Smith v. Circle K Inc.*; Case No. 2:23-cv-00022-MHT-KFP; *Smith v. City of Montgomery*, Case No. 2:23-cv-00021-RAH-KFP; *Smith v. Retirement Systems of Alabama*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00669-WKW-CWB; *Smith v. City of Montgomery*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00668-WKW-CWB; *Smith v. Retirement System of Alabama*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00482-WKW-CWB; *Smith v. Retirement System of Alabama*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00481-WKW-CWB; *Smith v. Subway Inc.*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00479-WKW-CWB; *Smith v. RSA Tower*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00441-WKW-CWB; *Smith v. RSA Tower*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00440-WKW-CWB; *Smith v. RSA Tower*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00439-WKW-CWB; *Smith v.*

RECOMMENDATION OF THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE that the Complaint be DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, for failure to comply with the court's orders, and in accordance with the court's inherent authority to manage its docket to secure the orderly and expeditious disposition of the cases on its docket.

I. STANDARD OF REVIEW

“A district court has inherent authority to manage its own docket ‘so as to achieve the orderly and expeditious disposition of cases.’” *Equity Lifestyle Props., Inc. v. Fla. Mowing & Landscape Serv., Inc.*, 556 F.3d 1232, 1240 (11th Cir. 2009) (quoting *Chambers v. NASCO, Inc.*, 501 U.S. 32, 43 (1991)). Consistent with this authority, and also pursuant

Montgomery County, Case No. 2:22-cv-00307-WKW-JTA; *Smith v. City of Montgomery*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00298-MHT-JTA; *Smith v. Boyd*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00199-MHT-JTA; *Smith v. City of Montgomery*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00196-MHT-JTA; *Smith v. City of Montgomery*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00169-MHT-JTA; *Smith v. City of Montgomery*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00168-MHT-JTA; *Smith v. Jackson Hospital*, Case No. 2:21-cv-00092-RAH-KFP; *Smith v. Restaurant Brands International Inc.*, Case No. 2:21-cv-00084-WKW-KFP; *Smith v. Retirement Systems of Alabama*, Case No. 2:21-cv-00335-ECM-JTA; *Smith v. Jackson Hospital*, Case No. 2:21-cv-00238-RAH-SMD; *Smith v. Montgomery Area Transit System (MATS) Inc.*, Case No. 2:20-cv-00779-WKW-JTA; *Smith v. Circle K Inc.*, Case No. 2:20-cv-00699-WKW-CWB; *Smith v. Waffle House Inc.*, Case No. 2:19-cv-01033-WKW-SRW; *Smith v. Subway Inc.*, Case No. 2:19-cv-00592-RAH-SMD; *Smith v. Walmart Inc.*, Case No. 2:20-cv-00406-MHT-SMD; *Smith v. Regions Bank Inc.*, Case No. 2:19-cv-00213-ECM-WC; *Smith v. Humana Inc.*, Case No. 2:19-cv-00212-ECM-SMD; *Smith v. Chick-Fil-A RSA Regions Tower*, Case No. 2:19-cv-00128-WKW-SRW; *Smith v. Walmart Stores, Inc.*, Case No. 2:19-cv-00089-WKW-WC; *Smith v. U.S. Agencies*, Case No. 2:16-cv-00218-WKW-GMB; *Smith v. The Montgomery Police Department*, Case No. 2:16-cv-00167-WKW-TFM; *Smith v. The Montgomery Police Department*, Case No. 2:16-cv-00156-WKW-GMB; *Smith v. Game Stop*, Case No. 2:16-cv-00129-WKW-WC; *Smith v. Cedar Crest Nursing Home*, Case No. 2:16-cv-00111-WKW-WC; *Smith v. Walmart*, Case No. 2:15-cv-00899-WKW-TFM; *Smith v. Auburn University*, Case No. 2:12-cv-00230-MEF-TFM; *Smith v. Eike*, Case No. 2:12-cv-00085-MHT-CSC; *Smith v. Auburn University*, Case No. 2:11-cv-00364-MHT-WC; *Smith v. Cedar Crest Nursing and Rehabilitation*, Case No. 2:08-cv-00580-MEF-CSC; *Smith v. Alabama Department of Transportation*, Case No. 2:06-cv-00118-WKW-DRB.

to Rule 41(b)² of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, “the court may dismiss a plaintiff’s action *sua sponte* for failure to prosecute or failure to comply with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or a court order.” *Centurion Sys., LLC v. Bank of New York Mellon*, No. 8:21-CV-726-SDM-AAS, 2021 WL 7448071, at *1 (M.D. Fla. Aug. 12, 2021) (citing *Jones v. Graham*, 709 F.2d 1457, 1458 (11th Cir. 1983)), *report and recommendation adopted sub nom. Centurion Sys., LLC v. Bank of New York Mellon*, No. 8:21-CV-726-SDM-AAS, 2021 WL 7448080 (M.D. Fla. Aug. 27, 2021). “Included within this inherent power is the authority to ‘impose formal sanctions upon dilatory litigants.’” *Nurse v. Sheraton Atlanta Hotel*, 618 F. App’x 987, 989 (11th Cir. 2015) (quoting *Mingo v. Sugar Cane Growers Co-op. of Fla.*, 864 F.2d 101, 102 (11th Cir. 1989)). “‘The power to invoke this sanction [of dismissal for failure to prosecute] is necessary in order to prevent undue delays in the disposition of pending cases and to avoid congestion in the calendars of the [d]istrict [c]ourt.’” *Equity Lifestyle*, 556 F.3d at 1240 (quoting *Durham v. Fla. E. Coast Ry. Co.*, 385 F.2d 366, 367 (5th Cir. 1967)).³

Whether to dismiss a complaint under Rule 41(b) “is a matter committed to the district court’s discretion.” *Id.* at 1240 n.14 (citing *Gratton v. Great Am. Commc’ns*, 178 F.3d 1373, 1374 (11th Cir. 1999)). “The legal standard to be applied under Rule 41(b) is

² Though Rule 41(b) refers specifically to dismissal on a defendant’s motion, “[a] federal district court has the inherent power to dismiss a case *sua sponte* under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) if the plaintiff fails to comply with a court order.” *Rodriguez v. Lawson*, 848 F. App’x 412, 413 (11th Cir. 2021) (citing *Betty K Agencies, Ltd. v. M/V MONADA*, 432 F.3d 1333, 1337–38 (11th Cir. 2005)).

³ In *Bonner v. City of Prichard*, 661 F.2d 1206, 1209 (11th Cir. 1981) (en banc), the Eleventh Circuit adopted as binding precedent all decisions of the former Fifth Circuit handed down prior to October 1, 1981.

whether there is a ‘clear record of delay or willful contempt and a finding that lesser sanctions would not suffice.’ *Goforth v. Owens*, 766 F.2d 1533, 1535 (11th Cir. 1985) (quoting *Jones*, 709 F.2d at 1458). Further, if a court finds a clear record of delay or contumacious conduct by the plaintiff, dismissal for failure to comply with court orders may be a dismissal with prejudice. *See McKinley v. F.D.I.C.*, 645 F. App’x 910, 911 n.3 (11th Cir. 2016) (citing *McKelvey v. AT & T Techs., Inc.*, 789 F.2d 1518, 1520 (11th Cir. 1986)). “[S]uch dismissal [with prejudice] is a sanction of last resort, applicable only in extreme circumstances, and generally proper only where less drastic sanctions are unavailable.” *McKelvey*, 789 F.2d at 1520. Extreme circumstances justifying dismissal with prejudice “must, at a minimum, be based on evidence of willful delay; simple negligence does not warrant dismissal.” *Id.* (citations omitted).

II. DISCUSSION

Plaintiff Peter J. Smith has filed numerous lawsuits against the City of Montgomery and its employees, including Nancy Boyd.⁴ In this particular case, Smith sues the City of Montgomery, Boyd, Juliette Hampton,⁵ the Morgan Library, Montgomery Mayor Steven

⁴ *See, e.g., Smith v. Boyd*, Case No. 2:22-cv-199-MHT-JTA (in which Smith alleged he was taken to the hospital from the Morgan library in an ambulance when he fell ill, then he was subsequently arrested for trespassing at the hospital; case was dismissed for failure to prosecute and failure to comply with court orders); *Smith v. Boyd*, Case No. 2:22-cv-168-MHT-JTA (in which Smith has been ordered to amend his initial Complaint, which alleged only that Boyd and two police officers approached him on a public sidewalk, because the Complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted).

⁵ Judicial notice is taken that the full name of the Morgan Library is the “Juliette Hampton Morgan Memorial Library.” “Juliette Hampton” is listed here as a Defendant in an abundance of caution because the Clerk, in docketing the Complaint, listed “Juliette Hampton” as a Defendant. The Office of the Clerk has a great deal of experience deciphering Smith’s many complaints for docketing purposes, and the undersigned will not second-guess the Clerk’s best efforts where they are arguably warranted by Smith’s drafting choices. The Complaint is somewhat difficult to

L. Reed, Montgomery Police Chief Darryl Albert, and Montgomery City Councilmembers Oronde K. Mitchell, Brantley Lyons, Glen O. Pruitt, Jr., Marche Johnson, Clay Anderson McInnis, Cornelius C.C. Calhoun, Ed Grimes, Charles Jinright, and Audrey Graham.

Smith alleges that, on March 16, 2022, he was on one side of the first floor of the Morgan Library, and his property was on the other side of the same floor. (Doc. No. 1 at 1-2.) Head librarian Nancy Boyd⁶ called two armed police officers (both males, one who was Black and the other, White) and escorted them to Smith. Smith alleges nothing more than this – no discussion or interaction between himself and Boyd or the officers, no request that he leave the premises, no blocking of exits, no confiscation of property, no arrest, no injury. Without articulating any facts whatsoever that could reasonably connect the actions of Boyd and the officers to nefarious motives, Smith contends that Boyd’s actions constituted “race discrimination, gender discrimination, age discrimination, and federal witness tampering,” as well as “retaliation.” (*Id.* at 2-3.) Smith does not allege that any of the thirteen named Defendants besides Boyd personally had anything at all to do with the incident. Nevertheless, he seeks to recover punitive damages against all fourteen Defendants. (*Id.* at 3.)

decipher. On the face of the Complaint, it is not clear whether Smith intended to sue someone named Juliette Hampton as a Defendant, although it seems probable that he was instead attempting to name the Juliette Hampton Morgan Library as a Defendant, or at least list it as the place where the events giving rise to his Complaint occurred. A comma Smith placed in his Complaint between “Juliette Hampton” and “Morgan Library” gives rise to the ambiguity, as well as a complete lack of descriptors for Juliette Hampton, the Morgan Library, or the Juliette Hampton Morgan Library. In any event, if Juliette Hampton is not a Defendant, Smith had an opportunity to correct the error by filing an Amended Complaint.

⁶ According to Smith’s Complaint in a different case, Boyd is an African-American woman. *Smith v. City of Montgomery, Ala.*, Case No. 2:22-cv-168. (Doc. No. 1.)

Rule 8(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure requires “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). In an Order entered September 8, 2023, the undersigned explained to Smith the “numerous fatal issues with [his] Complaint” and why his Complaint did not meet the requirements of Rule 8(a) and did not state a claim upon which relief can be granted. (Doc. No. 9.) The undersigned ordered Smith to file, on or before September 22, 2023, an Amended Complaint that complies with Rules 8, 10, and 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. (*Id.* at 15-16.) In lieu of filing an Amended Complaint, Smith was offered the alternative of filing written notice, on or before September 22, 2023, that he wished to dismiss the lawsuit. (*Id.* at 16.) The undersigned noted Smith’s familiarity with the requirement that he comply with court orders and reminded him again of that obligation and of the consequences for failing to do to. (*Id.* at 14, 16.)

In violation of the September 8, 2023 Order,⁷ Smith filed neither an Amended Complaint nor a Notice of Dismissal.⁸ Therefore, the original Complaint remains the operative pleading and, for the reasons stated in the September 8, 2023 Order (Doc. No.

⁷ The Order warned Smith that “he shall not simply fail to comply with this Order,” and made clear that he was to file *either* an Amended Complaint or a Notice of Dismissal. (Doc. No. 9 at 15.)

⁸ Smith did, however, mail a letter to the Clerk updating his mailing address and contact information, which the Clerk docketed. (Doc. No. 10.) This letter, which appears to have been in response to a separate requirement in the September 8, 2023 Order that Smith update his contact information. That and the fact that the September 8, 2023 Order was not returned as undeliverable indicate that Smith did receive the Order. Even if he did not, however, as noted in the Order, “any failure to receive [the] Order does not excuse him from timely complying with it, as he knows that he is responsible to stay informed of the status of his cases, knows that he is not receiving mail, resides in the area, and is capable of checking the status of his case by contacting or visiting the Office of the Clerk of the Court.” (Doc. No. 9 at 13.)

9), that Complaint is due to be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

In addition, the case is due to be dismissed with prejudice for Smith's failure to comply with court orders and in accordance with the court's inherent authority to manage its docket to secure the orderly and expeditious disposition of the cases on its docket. As one of the most notoriously, persistently, and intransigently prolific filers of meritless⁹ *in forma pauperis* cases in this court's history, Smith is cognizant of the necessity of complying with court orders and of the consequences of noncompliance, as is evident from the many orders entered in many cases warning him of that fact, the dismissal of numerous cases he previously filed for failure to comply with court orders,¹⁰ and the orders entered

⁹ Of Smith's cases that are no longer pending, the overwhelming majority were dismissed prior to service of process pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2) or for failure to prosecute or comply with court orders. Some were dismissed for other reasons, such as lack of jurisdiction.

¹⁰ The following list merely provides some examples and is not intended to be an exhaustive list of the cases filed by Smith that were dismissed for failure to comply with court orders: *Smith v. Boyd*, Case No. 2:22-cv-00199-MHT-JTA (after Smith failed to comply with orders to file a corrected *in forma pauperis* motion and subsequent orders to pay the filing fee, the action was dismissed for failure to comply with the court's orders, and alternatively, in accordance with the court's inherent authority to manage its docket to secure the orderly and expeditious disposition of the cases on its docket); *Smith v. Retirement Systems of Alabama*, Case No. 2:21-cv-00335-ECM-JTA (dismissed for failure to comply with court orders and failure to prosecute); *Smith v. Montgomery Area Transit System (MATS) Inc.*, Case No. 2:20-cv-00779-WKW-JTA (claims dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2) after Smith failed to comply with an order to amend his complaint); *Smith v. Regions Bank Inc.*, Case No. 2:19-cv-00213-ECM-WC (dismissed for failure to state a claim and failure to comply with court orders; the complaint was a shotgun complaint and, after being granted three motions for extension of time, Plaintiff had not complied with the order to amend the complaint); *Smith v. The Montgomery Police Department*, Case No. 2:16-cv-00156-WKW-GMB (dismissed with prejudice prior to service of process pursuant to Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure because "Smith's case is an archetypal failure to prosecute and failure to abide by orders of the court," and "[d]espite being given ample opportunity to prosecute his case, Smith has developed a record of willfully violating orders of the court that have repeatedly warned him of the consequences of his failure to comply" (Case No. 2:16-cv-00156-WKW-GMB, Doc. No. 24 at 4-5)); *Smith v. Walmart*, Case No. 2:15-cv-00899-WKW-

in this case (Docs. No. 4, 9) warning him of the consequences of failure to comply with the court's Orders.

Smith is responsible for an increasingly disproportionate share of this district's caseload. If, in his frequent cases, he is not held to the same standard as other litigants and required to timely comply with court orders (particularly where, as here, he offers no justifiable reason for his failure to comply), the impact on the efficiency of administration of justice and judicious use of limited court resources will be and is palpable in other cases and matters before the court. "[J]udicial resources are far too scarce to be exploited by litigants who, after being specifically advised about how to correct their errors and warned that failing to do so will result in dismissal with prejudice, continue in their recalcitrance." *Nurse*, 618 F. App'x at 991 (citing *Wagner v. First Horizon Pharm. Corp.*, 464 F.3d 1273, 1279 (11th Cir. 2006)). Smith cannot simply disregard court orders at his whim.

The court has considered the range of sanctions available for enforcement of its orders and finds that no sanction but dismissal will suffice in this case. Smith has engaged in willful delay and a pattern of contumacious disregard of the court's orders. To no avail, the court has already offered Smith an opportunity to comply; further opportunities would be a waste of judicial resources. Smith contends that he is an indigent plaintiff, so it is unlikely the court could extract a monetary penalty from him. In any event, the case cannot proceed without his cooperation. Dismissal is the only feasible sanction.

TFM (dismissed for failure to prosecute and failure to comply with court orders); *Smith v. Auburn University*, Case No. 2:11-cv-00364-MHT-WC (dismissed without prejudice for failure to state a claim and for failure to comply with the court's orders; appeal dismissed for failure to pay the docketing fees).

Moreover, mere dismissal without prejudice would be no sanction at all; rather, it would operate as an opportunity for Smith to escape any consequence for failing to comply with the court's orders by allowing him a chance to refile his Complaint in a new action. Smith was warned of the consequence of dismissal with prejudice, and, because he is entitled to object to this Recommendation, he will have an opportunity to explain to the District Judge any reason why he feels that his conduct does not merit dismissal with prejudice.

In sum, this case is due to be dismissed with prejudice because lesser sanctions would not suffice. *See, e.g., Moon v. Newsome*, 863 F.2d 835, 837 (11th Cir. 1989) (affirming a dismissal of a *pro se* litigant's case for failure to comply with court orders and stating that "dismissal upon disregard of an order, especially where the litigant has been forewarned, generally is not an abuse of discretion"); *Wilson v. Sec'y, Fla. Dep't of Corr.*, No. 1:21-CV-141-AW-GRJ, 2022 WL 1667566, at *1 (N.D. Fla. Mar. 17, 2022), *report and recommendation adopted*, No. 1:21-CV-141-AW-GRJ, 2022 WL 1664066 (N.D. Fla. May 25, 2022) (dismissing a complaint for failure to pay the filing fee upon a finding that the plaintiff's failure to comply with orders to do so and noting that "any sanction short of dismissal will not remedy [the plaintiff's] noncompliance"); *Smith v. The Montgomery Police Department*, Case No. 2:16-cv-00156-WKW-GMB, Docs. No 25, 26 (April 3, 2017 M.D. Ala.) (dismissing with prejudice Smith's complaint against the Montgomery Police Department upon adoption of the magistrate judge's recommendation in which the magistrate judge found that "Smith's case is an archetypal failure to prosecute and failure to abide by orders of the court," and "[d]espite being given ample opportunity to prosecute

his case, Smith has developed a record of willfully violating orders of the court that have repeatedly warned him of the consequences of his failure to comply” (Case No. 2:16-cv-00156-WKW-GMB, Doc. No. 24 at 4-5)).

III. CONCLUSION

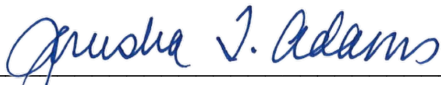
Accordingly, it is the RECOMMENDATION OF THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE that the Complaint be DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii) for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, for failure to comply with the court’s orders, and in accordance with the court’s inherent authority to manage its docket to secure the orderly and expeditious disposition of the cases on its docket.

Further it is ORDERED that the parties shall file any objections to this Recommendation on or before **October 31, 2023**. A party must specifically identify the factual findings and legal conclusions in the Recommendation to which objection is made; frivolous, conclusive, or general objections will not be considered. Plaintiff is advised that this Recommendation is not a final order of the Court; therefore, it is not appealable.

Failure to file written objections to the Magistrate Judge’s findings and recommendations in accordance with the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) shall bar a party from a *de novo* determination by the District Court of legal and factual issues covered in the Recommendation and waives the right of the party to challenge on appeal the district court’s order based on unobjected-to factual and legal conclusions accepted or adopted by the District Court except upon grounds of plain error or manifest injustice. *Nettles v. Wainwright*, 677 F.2d 404 (5th Cir. 1982); 11TH CIR. R. 3-1; see *Stein v. Lanning*

Securities, Inc., 667 F.2d 33 (11th Cir. 1982); *see also Bonner v. City of Prichard*, 661 F.2d 1206 (11th Cir. 1981) (en banc).

DONE this 16th day of October, 2023.



JERUSHA T. ADAMS
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE